

base cuneate, apex acuminate, margin entire, when young upper and lower surface villose, when old becomes glabrous, 3-nerved, transverse venules indistinct chartaceous; petiole 4-7 mm long. *Inflorescence* terminal, 4-6 flowered cymes; pedicel 1-1.7 cm long, glabrous. *Calyx tube* campanulate, 3-4 mm long, glabrous, 4-lobed, lobes triangular, 3 mm long. *Petals* 4, elliptic oblong, 10-11 mm  $\times$  4-4.5 mm. *Stamens* 8, equal, filament 4.5 mm long, anther narrowly lanceolate, 5.5 mm long, connective not produced at the base, inappendiculate. *Ovary* adnate to the calyx tube by 8 septa, extraovarial chambers 8, disc present. *Style* filiform, 8-9 mm long, glabrous, stigma punctiform.

Borneo: Sarawak, Mt. Dulit, Ulu Koyan, alt. 800 m, 16 Sept. 1932, *Syngé S.* 503 (K); *ibid.*, alt. c. 800 m, 7 Feb. 1932, *Richards* 2498 (K).

This species is immediately distinguishable by the presence of bristles at the nodes of young branches and villose tomentum in young leaves. In *P. rupicola* the calyx tube is 8-ribbed, whereas in *P. fruticosa* the calyx tube is 4-angular.

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#### 24. ON THE CITATION OF *PALAEQUIMUM ELLIPTICUM* (DALZ.) BAILLON

Under article no. 46 of the ICBN, for the indication of the name of a taxon to be accurate and complete, for purposes of precision, it is necessary that the citation of author's name and of literature is correctly recorded. The note presents the case of the INDIAN GUTTA-PERCHA TREE, popularly called as *Panchoti-palla* in T "Cooke's Flora of the presidency of Bombay" (2:154, 1958, reprinted). The tree grows to a height of 30 m and is distributed in the Western Ghats from North Kanara southwards. The correct citation and synonymy are given below:—

**Palaquium ellipticum** (Dalz.) Baillon, Traite Bot. Med. Phan. 1500, 1884; Lam in Bull. Jard. bot. Bzg, ser. 3, 8:414, 1927; van Royen in Blumea 10(2):509, 1960.

*P. ellipticum* (Dalz.) Engler, Bot. Jahrb. 12:511, 1890; Brandis, Indian Trees 424, 1906; Gamble, Fl. Madras 4:764, 1921 (2: 537, 1957, rep. ed.); Lam in Bull. Jard. bot. Bzg, ser. 3, 7:107, 258, 1925.

*Bassia elliptica* Dalzell in Hooker's J. Bot. & Kew Misc. 3:36, 1851; Dalz. & Gibs. Bombay Fl. 139, 1861; Beddome, Fl. Sylv. t. 43, 1869.

*Dichopsis elliptica* Benthham, Gen. Pl. 2:658, 1876; Clarke in Hook. f. Fl. Br. India 3:542, 1882.

*Isonandra acuminata* Drury, Useful Indian Pl. 260, 1858.

The type specimen—*Dalzell s. n.* is preserved in K.

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## 25. ON THE OCCURRENCE OF *SYMPAGIS PETIOLARES* (NEES) BREM. AND *CANSCORA PERFOLIATA* LAMK. ON THE EASTERN GHATS

During the course of our exploration work on the eastern ghats we collected *Sympagis petiolares* (Nees) Brem., and *Canscora perfoliata* Lamk. Their occurrence in these parts drew our attention to their distribution in South India, which is mainly discussed here. The relevant data regarding the distribution of the plants were collected from Central National Herbarium, Calcutta, Forest Research Institute, Dehradun, and Botanical Survey of India, Southern Circle, Coimbatore. The herbarium sheets are deposited at Jawahar Bharati Herbarium, Kavali.

***Sympagis petiolares*** (Nees) Brem. in Mat. Mon. Strobilanthinac 255, 1944. *Strobilanthes petiolares* Ness in DC. Prodr. 11:189, 1947, (pro-parte); Fl. Brit. India 4:458, 1855.

*Under shrubs*, 60-90 cm tall, *Leaves* 3-11 × 1.5-6 cm, ovate, serrate, main nerves 7-8 pairs, acuminate at both ends. *Petioles* 1-4 cm long. *Inflorescence* 6-15 cm long, interrupted, spikes or leafy panicles, terminal or from upper axils. *Flowers* 2.2-2.5 cm long, ventricose, blue. *Capsules* 6-7 mm long, oblong, glabrous when mature. *Seeds* 4, 1-1.5 mm across, hairy.

Common and abundant on hill slopes, scattered or in mixed stands among large bushes. The plants are eye catching by their beautiful